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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 13, 1924

IS NOT STATE QUESTION
PROFIT IS NOT FUNCTION
INDIANS WIN
RED REVOLUTION
ADULT EDUCATION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXIII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1924

No. 20

Is Not State Question

Why should the regulation of child labor be considered a state question?

Why should the surveyor's imaginary line stay the protection of potential men and women?

"To promote the general welfare" is one of the first declarations in the Federal Constitution.

What is more important than the conservation of childhood? Surely provision for healthy and happy children should come under the general welfare clause.

Liberty, free speech and free locomotion are not state questions. They are inherent in every adult.

Have not children inherent rights? And do not these transcend state boundaries?

When the government destroys live stock to prevent the spread of disease and pays the owner for the loss of his cattle, no objection is raised by state rights' advocates.

But when it is proposed that government check the stunting of future citizens, the state rights' cry is raised.

Child protection is not a local question. It leaps over state lines. Citizens of our nation can not escape the evils of child exploitation even in one state. "Like a contagion its baneful influence extends throughout the land.

To say, for instance, that California citizens have no interest in Alabama child labor, or vice versa, is to ignore modern social concepts.

This may not interest the man who used state rights to defend Negro slavery, but society today holds different views.

There is nothing more important to a nation than clear-minded, strong-limbed, healthy children.

That heritage of childhood is national in its scope. It can not be encompassed within political subdivisions.

Men accept centralized government to regulate commerce, prohibit lotteries, destroy the oleomargarine industry through taxation, nationalize banks, check disease in live stock, control the sale of drugs and to perform countless other functions.

But they profess a fear of centralized government if childhood would be taken from factory and shop.

Then the legal wits thunder their tomes and phrasings and word balancings.

Then the political geography is injected into an issue that strikes at the root of civilization and the perpetuation of our institutions.

Organized labor yields to none in its opposition to government interference with the individual.

But children are not individuals in the popular sense or the legal sense. They are potential individuals. Their faculties are undeveloped. Their rights are sunshine, play and health. Society should insist that their lives be not wasted in wage exploitation.

Even the primitive instinct of self-preservation should impel society to this course.

With the passage by Congress of the child labor amendment, the proposal must now be approved by three-fourths of the state legisla-

tures. In this fight crocodile tears will be shed lest children be prohibited from wearing their lives away in some factory or mill.

There will be no distinction made between work on the farm or in the kitchen and work for wages.

There will be no distinct between adults, in full possession of their faculties, and a helpless child.

Opponents will say that the government may eventually interfere with their liberty. They insist on putting children in the same class with themselves.

These are but samples of the quibbling, hair-splitting and vicious reasoning that friends of childhood will be called upon to refute.

WORK AHEAD FOR LABOR!

By J. M. Baer, The Congressman-Cartoonist.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution has passed the Senate and House by a two-thirds vote and it is now up to the states to make it the Nineteenth Amendment. It requires the ratification of three-fourths of the states before it goes into effect.

This is a great victory for organized labor, various women's organizations and national welfare. Two child labor laws enacted by Congress and signed by Presidents have been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, a body which is not elected by the people. If three-fourths of the states approve of the child labor amendment it will overcome the autocracy that the Supreme Court has assumed in declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional.

All labor organizations should at once get busy in the various states and get immediate action when the legislatures meet. It is also necessary at election time to demand that the candidates place themselves on record to vote for the child labor amendment. In all cases where candidates refuse to pledge themselves organized labor should indorse candidates of its own.

The fight for the child labor amendment is not over and it will require considerable effort on the part of organized labor and other friends before it becomes the basic law of the land.

The big interests which have been fighting the measure in Congress and who have won out in the courts in other child labor laws in the past, will fight more strenuously than ever the ratification of the child labor amendment in the state legislatures because they will be unable to have the courts declare a part of the Constitution unconstitutional.

It is a fight of the progressive forces of the entire country against the big manufacturing interests of the North and South.

Do not lay down now. Make it a fight to a finish. States, as such, will not act on it unless you push them. So finish up the job!

Judge—Where did the automobile hit you?

Rastus—Well, Judge, if I'd been carrying a license number it would have busted into a thousand pieces.—Stanolind Record.

SHALL CHILDREN PLAY?

By Joseph Lee, President,

Playground and Recreation Assn. of America.

More than 400 communities in the United States of 8000 population or above have neither playgrounds nor recreation leaders.

When one considers this fact in terms of delinquency, ill health and accidents to children at play, the picture is not a pleasant one in spite of the remarkable progress made in public recreation in the last ten years. Last year, according to the National Probation Association, two hundred thousand children passed through the courts of the United States. The work of the probation officers proved that the great majority of these children were not basically bad. What they needed was a proper channel for their energies. Recreation of the right sort would have saved many.

Sixty per cent of our school children have physical defects which hinder their school progress, according to competent judges. Last year 20,000 children were killed or injured in street accidents. Many were simply trying to play. In Illinois—to cite one state as an example—the records showed that a child was injured or killed every eight hours.

The National Safety Council predicts that 1924 accidents will not be fewer than those in 1923 unless effective preventive means are employed. A number of cities have greatly reduced accidents to children through adequate provision of playgrounds and the benefits of wholesome outdoor play in child health are well known.

A letter received from a small town in the Oklahoma oil fields is an example of the 16,000 appeals for help received by the Playground and Recreation Association of America last year. The letter follows:

"L——, Okla., March 18, 1923.

"Gentlemen: Please send me all the literature you have that you think will be of help to me to develop the following plan. Ours is a small town in the heart of P—— oil fields where people think only of oil and money and the children have no recreation, and it is sad to see the crimes committed for lack of proper interests. I can get a nice large lot closed in and I plan to make it a community play center with some one to direct the children's play and fit it with play apparatus which the children can make and have something to interest all children between the ages of four and sixteen and also get the interest of the parents aroused. I have never tried work of this sort but want to very much and would appreciate all suggestions and address of any one who could help."

(There is a great work ahead for all friends of public play in helping cities without recreation to establish it on a thorough-going basis under competent leadership and in strengthening existing programs.)

Co-operation is the method of all human progress. When spending money look for the union label, card and button.

PROFIT IS NOT FUNCTION.

"This government is not operated for profit, but for the general welfare," declared Senator Ashurst, in answer to colleagues who opposed wage increases for postal employees on the ground of economy.

"Of all the tedious men in public life is a post-master general who keeps harping upon the theory that he must cripple the post office service in order to avoid a deficit in his department," said Mr. Ashurst.

"This is now the time to tell senators that the business of this government is not conducted for profit but is conducted for the general welfare.

"Doctrinaires say the post office must be self-supporting, and that the man who does not use the post office ought not to be required to pay for its support.

"In my opinion, we ought to care but little whether the post office is self-supporting or not. The postal service is the agency by which we transport information to the people. It is the agency by which our powerful race sends out information at cheap rates. If the present post-master general is unable to prevent a deficit, it will not weigh against him, in my opinion.

"Some persons say the army does not pay; the navy does not pay. Some folks see only money profits, but there are intangible profits, just as powerful and necessary as are money profits. We do not want our national forests to pay money profits. We do not want our army and navy to pay money profits. The dividends and profits of our public schools are informed, educated young ladies and gentlemen.

"The post office always pays profits, intangible profits. Our dividends are in the transportation and dissemination of reading matter at cheap rates.

"The army and the navy pay. They are the means of our nation's tranquilization, its dignity, its defense. The forest reserves pay, not money profits, but real potential profits, and in some places in the West their management is becoming odious, because an attempt is being made by men looking through the wrong end of the telescope to get money profits out of the forests.

"Let us have done with the business of trying to make money profits out of the post office and the national forests.

"Government is but a harness, sir, to draw civilization's load. If we transport documents, letters and papers at reasonable rates, we may receive but small money dividends, but we shall receive durable and imperishable dividends by having an informed nation."

"WORLD STANDS STILL."

"Nothing new; the world stands still," summarizes declarations of the National Association of Manufacturers, in its annual convention in New York.

The "platform of American industry" which political parties are called upon to adopt, include opposition to child labor, compulsory arbitration in public utilities and no change in the Esch-Cummins act. The child labor amendment is dangerous, declared these business men. President Edgerton, who is a Southern textile manufacturer, insisted that the amendment "would injure those whom it is proposed to help."

A stand-pat policy toward the courts was announced and a veiled demand for incorporation of trade unions is seen in this declaration: "No form of combination shall be permitted to acquire and exercise power without accepting corresponding responsibility for its own conduct and that of its agents."

AS WORKER SEES HIS WORLD.

H. L. Joyce, railroad executive, admits \$1,000,000 war-time fraud; is fined \$12,500.

"Life member" of Ku Klux Klan testifies order spent \$100,000 to elect Senator Mayfield of Texas.

British Labor Government, with aid of Liberals, defeats motion of censure.

Cooks in Paris hotels and restaurants win strike for higher pay and eight-hour workday.

Pope Pius proclaims 1925 a "holy year."

Senator Oddie of Nevada again attacks management of Veterans' Bureau in Senate speech.

Two workers lose lives as fire sweeps New York City brewery.

Chicago bricklayers now receiving \$1.50 per hour minimum.

Fist fight suspends Italian Parliament; Socialists resent being called "that gang."

Workers and merchants of Canton, China, strike against new taxes.

New Jersey Democratic state chairman charges big interests are creating bogus business depression to influence election.

British Labor Government announces vast housing plan.

Two students, sons of Chicago millionaires, admit killing 13-year-old Robert Franks.

Twenty-three die in night blaze destroying California home for feeble-minded girls.

Russian Communists re-elect most of old leaders; forbid anti-religious propaganda among peasants.

Judge in Kentucky warns Klansmen not to sit on jury.

China recognized Russian Soviet Government.

British coal strike ends; men accept wage increase offered by owners.

French chamber calls on President Millerand to resign.

Though disapproving of tax reduction bill, President Coolidge signs measure.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad conductors, switchmen and brakemen get wage increase.

Nine killed, 20 hurt, as trains collide on Wabash Railroad at Attica, Ind.

Congress of International Federation of Trade Unions opens in Vienna.

Strike paralyzes railroad traffic in Cuba.

Senate passes child labor amendment, 61 to 23; amendment now goes to states for ratification.

Mailers, stereotypers and composing room employees of Seattle Post-Intelligencer strike.

Tokio stores boycott U. S. goods as protest against immigration law excluding Japanese.

Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers agrees to renew present wage scale.

Senator Brookhart of Iowa wins Republican nomination by 30,000 majority.

Group life insurance now in force on at least 27 railroads in United States, says The Railway Age.

Chancellor Marx of Germany accepts Dawes' reparations plan with reservations.

Senate rejects proposal to lend Germany \$25,000,000 for purchase of foodstuffs in United States.

House of Commons votes for housing act presented by Labor Government.

Senator Copeland rebukes Congress for failure to pass farm relief legislation.

Two thousand waiters strike in New York City for wage increase.

Paul Painleve elected President of French Chamber of Deputies.

Former Attorney General Daugherty refuses to testify in Senate inquiry into his official acts.

House and Senate committees kill amendment for publicity on campaign funds.

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INDIANS WIN.

After several successful preliminary contests in local courts in which they contended for public school rights for their children, California Indians have won a favorable decision from the State Supreme Court and settled the school question for all time.

For some time the Indian people have been indignantly aware that courses in Government schools were entirely inadequate for the training of their children. In various parts of the state they have endeavored to enter their children in the public schools only to meet with rebuff and refusal, the contention of school officers being that where Government schools were provided for the Indians they were not entitled to public school privileges.

When this question first arose F. G. Collett, executive representative of the Indian Board of Co-operation, advised the perplexed Indians that as citizens of California they were entitled to entry to any publicly supported institution pointing out that the establishment of Federal schools for them in no sense invalidated their claim to public school rights. The Board gave its support to the Indians in several cases where the question was tested in the local courts. In each case the Indians won a favorable decision.

Finally through the continued efforts of the Indian Board of Co-operation a test case was brought before the State Supreme Court. The case was that of the parents of Alice Piper, an Indian child, versus the Big Pine School District in Inyo County. J. W. Henderson, president of and attorney for the Indian Board, prepared the brief and succeeded in getting an early and favorable decision. The substance of the lengthy opinion given by the court was that "The education of children is in a sense exclusively the function of the State and it cannot be delegated to any other agency"; "It is the obligation of the State to educate children, and it must educate them in its public schools unless it has provided other schools for them exclusively."

"Excluding children from a school on account of race is violative of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, which states: 'Nor shall any State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.'"

The Supreme Court also declares that the mere fact that there is a Federal school within the same district is no reason why the State is freed from its legal obligation to provide free education for the Indian children.

The school victory marks the second favorable decision rendered by the Supreme Court in California Indian cases. The citizenship of Indians was established in 1917. Each of these decisions is a signal gain for the Indian people in their attempt to win recognition of their rights.

PROFITS HIGH FOR SELECT GROUPS.

Net profits of \$127,725,681 for the first three months of the present year is reported by 49 important corporations, representing railroads, oil, public utilities, steel, motor accessories, stores and motors. This is an increase of 21 per cent over the same period last year, and indicates the tremendous profits being made by those who have monopolies or who control natural resources.

It is shown that public utilities report a loss over last year, but this is a "paper" loss, as the companies increased their capitalization by forcing additional "water" into their concerns. Profits in steel nearly doubled, while profits of important railroads increased nearly 10 per cent over last year.

Reports from the stores group would indicate, it is stated, that when gains by copper, food, food products concerns, tobacco companies, mail order and chain store companies are published, these concerns will show increased sales, as compared with the year 1923.

RED REVOLUTION.

By Chester M. Wright.

In this series of short articles there will be an effort to set forth a description of the red machine at work. Every fact given will rest upon ample evidence. These articles are not written for alarmist purposes but for the purpose of conveying information. They are written on a foundation of long study and the examination of hundreds of official communist documents. Questions directed to the writer, in care of this newspaper, will be answered.

No. 6.

One of the most important things to know about Communists and Communist propaganda is that Communists do not consider themselves bound by ordinary civilized rules in telling the truth and keeping promises.

The first article of faith in the Red creed is that the end justifies the means. In other words, if Communism can be advanced by lying to non-Communists, then the thing to do is to lie. If Communism can be advanced by breaking a promise, then the Communist breaks the promise.

If Communists can say one thing to your face and do something different behind your back, that is what they may be expected to do.

That does not mean that if a Communist borrows a dollar he will not pay it back, but it does apply wherever Communist propaganda is concerned.

The Communists have said repeatedly that they are not running the St. Paul convention plans, but every important official utterance in behalf of that convention has been formulated by Communists and Communists have held all of the important offices.

The Communists have been negotiating with the British government, trying to make friends and borrow money in England. Those who read the papers closely know that the negotiations hit a snag sometime ago and have been going slowly.

Read this statement by Trotsky, addressed to the millions of the Far East, where England has colonies and troubles:

"The soviet air fleet will not only protect our liberty, but perhaps help the 'colonies' to emancipate themselves! Let us construct airplanes for the oppressed! Let us make aviation part of the country's life! Flying is not amusement; but the instrument of the future!"

The soviets have been saying one thing to Ramsay MacDonald and quite another thing to the millions of India and to all of the hordes of Asia.

It is the same story everywhere. They have said that they conducted no organized propaganda in America. They were pained when Ludwig C. A. K. Martens was sent home, a convicted propagandist. They have said the same thing about Germany; and yet within the past month the central executive committee of the Communist International has issued the order to

arm the Reds in Germany for rebellion against the republic.

If someone says that what the Communists do in regard to England or Germany means nothing in the United States remember this: There is no such thing as an independent, autonomous Communist party. They are all joined together through the Communist International, which takes its orders and gets much of its support from the Communist Party of Russia. The same iron-clad discipline goes everywhere—in America as well as in Russia; and the policy of the Communists in Russia is the policy of the Communists in America.

Communists, in revolt against all democratic society, deny that they are bound by the rules that govern men and women in democratic society. They are not bound by our morals or our ethics. They renounce these things. They have cut themselves loose from standards that civilization has carefully built up through the ages. Their warfare is a guerilla warfare in which anything that suits them is "fair." It is so written in their books and declarations.

It is important to understand that first of all. Then many things that Communists do and try to do become clear. Many things are explained in the light of this simple first truth.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1924

About the only place in our scheme of things where the craze for speed and quantity output has not taken root is among the lawyers. They still prefer to delay and lag, because, as a rule, the longer the case lasts the greater the fee.

When union men and women need work the workers have it in their power to remedy the difficulty by simply demanding the union label on the things they purchase. If members of unions would consistently demand the union label it would have the effect, during periods of industrial depression, of shutting down non-union instead of union establishments. If you are one of those who fail to demand the union label, you must be prepared to accept responsibility for the idleness of your fellow unionists.

The very best recommendation the last Congress has is the fact that Judge Gary and his plunderbund did not like it. A Congress that suited Gary and his fellow greedmongers would not be worth much to the mass of the people. He seemed to be pretty well satisfied with the executive branch of the government, particularly with Dougherty, Fall, Denby and those who acted as though public office should be used to help themselves and their friends rather than for the purpose of rendering service to the people, but how do the citizens of the country look upon the situation?

It is said in an Indian paper that California Indians are the only Indians in America who have never received any compensation for their rights to land. If this is the fact, it presents a shameful condition of affairs for which the Congress of the United States is responsible. There is at present a bill pending before Congress giving the California Indians the right to present their case to the Court of Claims for investigation and decision. Surely they are entitled to have their case heard. After the evidence is in and the Court of Claims has reached a conclusion, Congress can then do as it likes as to paying, but to deny to the Indians the simple justice of an opportunity to present their case is almost beyond belief. Congress should act at once upon the pending measure and accord the California Indian at least a semblance of fairness.

Adult Education

Now that an immigration law is on the statute books that will shut out the constant stream of uneducated foreigners and in this way enable the United States to wipe out the large percentage of illiteracy which the war indicated existed in this country it is imperative that the different states as well as the Federal Government shall provide educational facilities looking to this most desirable end.

There are a number of states in the Union districts wherein a word of English is seldom heard, and one or two states have districts wherein this condition is not confined to those of foreign birth, but as a matter of fact there are American born adults who cannot speak, read or write a word of the English language. Surely this cannot be a healthy condition of affairs in a country like ours wherein the people are constantly being called upon to make decisions upon all sorts of public questions. As the initiative and referendum come into vogue in the various states the necessity of an educated population becomes the more desirable and essential.

Aside from the rather weak and indifferent attempts made by municipalities, states and the Federal Government in the direction of what has heretofore been known as Americanization work there has been nothing at all done in the way of adult education, many feeling that while the gates were left open to almost unlimited immigration there was little to be gained by the expenditure of time and money in the doing of such work. This objection has now been wiped out through the passage by the last session of Congress of the Johnson immigration bill, which gives us the assurance that a number of immigrants that can be absorbed and assimilated will be admitted each year. The main objection to the expenditure of money for adult education has thus been wiped out and it is up to the people to make preparation for the establishing of a better condition of affairs. The future of the country depends upon a wise decision in this matter. As the years pass our scheme of government becomes more and more complicated and intricate and only intelligent, educated citizens are capable of meeting the many problems and solving them in a manner that will make them helpful and beneficial to the people. Ignorant, illiterate citizens are a positive menace to the country even now and as time goes on they will become increasingly dangerous. There is but one way to safeguard our future and that is through the establishment of most liberal educational facilities for both young and old.

In discussing this question recently Will C. Wood, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, said:

"The more progressive nations of Europe after the war, awakened to the fact that a knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic is not sufficient to enable citizens to meet the challenging problems of the post-war period. Tradition and prejudices, which had so much to do with the determination of public policy before the war, were hopelessly insufficient in the face of new issues. What was needed to overcome misunderstandings was better understanding growing out of more thorough knowledge.

"Adult education is not to be confused with university extension as we know it in America. In adult education, the students are active, not passive questioners, rather than mere listeners. They seek to discover the truth by considering conflicting views on economic and social questions. The instructor is a leader, not a didactic or dogmatic teacher.

"The adult education movement stands for progress through constructive effort. It stands opposed to revolution. Its purpose is to find a way to insure industrial, economic and international peace. These ideals it would attain through an active search for truth, which we must know in order to be free."

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Newspaper, even in this country, are printing sensational stories about James Brown, a Scottish coal miner, occupying for ten days, under the MacDonald Cabinet, Holyrood Palace, the castle of the Kings of Scotland, and being bowed to by royalty. One sickening sentence in one of these stories was: "He takes precedence of all, and even if the Prince of Wales were to come to Holyrood, he would be second to James Brown." Just think of that! Why should not the Prince of Wales be second to James Brown anywhere and at any time. James Brown is a miner, a useful member of society, while the Prince of Wales is a parasite, living upon the efforts of others and rendering society no service whatever except an opportunity to laugh when the clumsy idler is tossed over the head of a horse.

On the day of adjournment of Congress the President vetoed the measure that was to provide a small measure of relief to the poorly paid postal workers on the ground that it was extravagant. The measure provided only for an increase of \$300 per year for these workers, though they had asked for \$600. Every section of the country pleaded with members of the two houses of Congress to grant increases in pay to the postoffice workers, and both houses responded by overwhelming votes, there being less than ten votes against the measure in the Senate and House, but in spite of this fact, and the clear desire of the people that these workers should be raised, the President vetoed the bill on the last day of the session. Doubtless the next session of Congress will wipe out this injustice.

Because the women of the United States, in four brief years, have not knocked all the rottenness out of politics, made all office holders honest and generally cleaned things up, there is a disposition on the part of some people to declare that woman suffrage is a failure. Men, in all the years they have had the ballot in this country, did nothing of the kind, yet there are not very many persons ready to concede that suffrage for men is a failure. The fact that the women have acted so wisely as to travel slowly, it seems to us, furnishes the best proof of the success of the ballot in their hands. If they were all to follow the lead of the little band of irrationalists who are shouting for sex equality, then there might be some justification for claiming that suffrage is a failure, but they are not doing so.

During the closing days of the last Congress Senator Overman of North Carolina quoted a Mrs. Allen, formerly connected with the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, in opposition to the child labor amendment to the Constitution. Who, Mrs. Allen is or what her present position is Senator Overman failed to state, but it is more than probable that she is now in the employ of some institution in North Carolina which is employing children in its industrial establishment. At any rate, a woman who had been connected with that governmental bureau which has to do with the welfare of children must indeed be callous of heart who will come out, under any circumstances whatever, against such a piece of legislation as is provided for in the child labor amendment to the Constitution. It is simply an enabling act giving Congress power to legislate on the subject, and why any woman should object to it is beyond understanding.

WIT AT RANDOM

He—Didn't you solemnly promise to love, honor and obey me?

She—Yes; but the minister has known me all my life, and he knew I didn't mean it.—Boston Transcript.

Teacher—Johnny, give me a sentence using the word diadem.

Johnny—People who drink moonshine, diadem sight quicker than those who don't.—Walworth Kewanee Craftsman.

In the motion-picture "Robin Hood," Lady Marian desires to send a message to the Earl of Huntington and chooses Little John to act as her messenger. She present John with a scroll which is protected by what seems to be a black case or tube.

As he handed it over, a small boy in the audience asked his mother what it was.

"That's a flashlight," she answered in a loud voice.

"Don't show your ignorance, Mary," said her husband. "They didn't have flashlights in those days. That's a thermos bottle."—American Legion Weekly.

The newly appointed pastor of a negro church faced a packed audience when he arose to deliver his sermon on this burning question: "Is There a Hell?"

"Bredren," he said, "de Lord made the world round like a ball."

"Amen!" agreed the congregation.

"And de Lord made two axles for de world to go round on, and He put one axle at the north pole and one axle at the south pole."

"Amen!" cried the congregation.

"And de Lord put a lot o' foil and grease in de center of de world so as to keep the axles well greased and oiled."

"Amen!" said the congregation.

"And then a lot of sinners dig wells in Pennsylvania and steal de Lord's oil and grease. And they dig wells in Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, and in Mexico and Russia, and steal the Lord's oil and grease.

"And some day dey will have all of de Lord's oil and grease and dem axles is gonna git hot. And den dat will be hell, bredren, dat will be hell!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Bride (consulting cook book)—Oh, my, that cake is burning and I can't take it out for five minutes yet!—Jack o' Lantern.

Waiter—Where's that paper plate I gave you with your pie?

Frosh—Oh, I thought that was the lower crust.—Punch-Bowl.

The novice at trout fishing had hooked a very small trout, and had wound it in till it was rammed against the end of the rod.

Pupil—What do I do now?

Instructor—Climb up the rod and stab it.—Dry Goods Economist.

Mrs. James had just moved into the neighborhood and it was her first meeting with the local sewing circle. As the conversation turned on the absent men, one of the ladies said to Mrs. James, "What does your husband do?"

"Oh!" said Mrs. James, "he is manager of a nail factory."

"Nail factory?" said the other. "Why, I didn't know we had such a factory in town. Where is it located?"

"Well," replied Mrs. James, "husband calls it much better."—Ben Franklin Witness.

MISCELLANEOUS

FORGET IT.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it;

That's the very best-thing you can do;

It will do you no good to remember

The mean things that are said about you.

This life is too short to get even

For every mean act that you know;

So forget it, my boy, forget it,

Forget it and just let it go.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it;

For you see every knock is a lie;

Be decent and never repeat it;

Just forget it and let it pass by.

You may think that the story is funny,

But to tell it you've nothing to gain;

So if it's a knock, just forget it,

And never repeat it again.

Forget it, my dear boy, forget it;

For knocking's a very poor game;

It never made one fellow happy,

But causes much sorrow and pain.

When you chance to hear some fellow knocking

If he's knocking a friend or a foe,

I want to impress this upon you,

Forget it, and just let it go.

Some say that a knock is a boost, boy.

Forget it, for that is not so.

A boost is a boost, and a knock is a knock,

It's the same thing wherever you go.

So when you hear somebody knocking,

Let them know that their knock is in vain

For as soon as you hear it, forget it,

And never repeat it again.

Many good men have been ruined,

And many good, pure women, too,

By a knocker starting a rumor,

And not a word of it true.

So if you hear some fellow knocking

A man's or a woman's good name,

Just bet it's a lie, and forget it,

And never repeat it again.

—George W. Hibbard, in Seattle Argus.

STEALS \$1,000,000; FINED A PITTANCE.

Some of the railroad costs under government control that standpatters talk about have been traced to Henry L. Joyce who pleaded guilty to defrauding the government of between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

Joyce was manager of the marine department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey when that company was operated by the government. He awarded contracts without competitive bidding to firms he was interested in. When the indictments were handed down his profits were placed at \$2,000,000, but Hiram C. Todd, special assistant attorney general, very considerably declared that the thefts "probably" did not reach more than half that amount.

Joyce's physician declared his client's health is in a "dangerous condition" because of chronic heart trouble. Special Assistant Attorney General Todd said a government physician made the same report, and Judge English said he would not take the responsibility for sending Joyce to jail. So he paid \$12,500 fine out of at least a million dollars that he unlawfully acquired.

The Joyce corporations that "cleaned up" from \$50,000 to \$200,000 a year, were fined \$1000 each.

Todd, the special assistant attorney general, prosecuted the Santa Fe Railroad shop men two years ago on the charge of "deserting" their trains on Western wastes, and bringing hardship to passengers. The trainmen refused to handle dangerous equipment at Needles, Cal., a town of 5000 population. The passengers were cared for in hotels and in the homes of strikers.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

In a recent issue of the Clarion mention was made of the fact that Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., publisher of the Illustrated Daily Herald, had issued orders which grant employees of the mechanical departments of his publication a week's vacation without loss of pay, for which every member of the mechanical force is justly grateful. Commenting on the policy adopted by the Herald in an editorial recently Mr. Vanderbilt said, in part:

"* * * In the opinion of the publisher it is the absolute duty of an employer to grant this few weeks' freedom to the persons responsible for his success. The publisher believes in practicing what he preaches and he believes the vacation rule, established in both the plants of the Illustrated Daily Herald and the Illustrated Daily News (Los Angeles) to be a fair one. Briefly it is this: All employees who have been on the payroll continuously for one year are given vacation of two weeks with full pay. Those who have been employed but six months are given one week's vacation on full pay. * * * Why publishers of America do not grant this privilege to the men who sit through long tedious hours at a typesetting machine or to those who skillfully manipulate the great presses that grind out the papers the publisher of this paper does not know. It may be that these men are thus penalized for being members of organized labor. It is certain that they deserve recreation after 12 months of hard work just as much as the man in the swivel chair. * * * All the outdoors beckons. Let's all of us, employer and employee alike, answer the call and some time within the next three months take advantage of the beach, the mountains or the forests. Vacation will be returned in dollars to the employer broad enough to see the necessity."

Mr. Vanderbilt certainly has grasped the right idea in the last sentence of his editorial. The man at the linotype or in the pressroom as well as other departments of his plants will return in dollars manifold the investment made by the employer in paid vacations. These men and women will feel more refreshed after a vacation, which so many of them are unable to take on their own expense, and upon returning to their jobs will repay in service not only in quantity, but in quality as well.

Printers in newspaper circles during the past week have been agog with the various rumors and reports concerning the change in ownership of one and, according to rumors, two papers in San Francisco. Announcement has been made that the Bulletin, for many years under the management of R. A. Crothers, has been sold to a syndicate comprised of some of the city's foremost financiers. The new syndicate is composed of Wallace M. Alexander, millionaire sugar man and former president of the Chamber of Commerce; A. B. C. Dohrmann, of the Nathan-Dohrmann and Emporium; and C. C. Moore, local capitalist, are the new owners. The paper will be under the direction of Charles F. Stanton, late of the Examiner staff, as publisher; Alfred Holman, for many years editor of the Argonaut, will be the new editor, and B. B. Page, for many years business manager of the Bulletin, will continue in that position. For the present at least, the paper will be issued from the present location, but plans are being made for acquiring of new quarters and new equipment. The Bulletin is an old established paper in San Francisco, and with the new ownership and management plans to be one of the foremost afternoon dailies of the Pacific Coast.

H. R. Calhan, Isaac Upham chapel, returned the first of the week from Wilbur Springs, where

he had gone with his wife, in the hopes that the mud baths would benefit her health.

M. A. Murphy, who has been absent from the Isaac Upham chapel for many weeks due to a broken arm, has resumed work.

A letter from Bryant James, who entered the Home from this city several months ago, is to the effect that he has left the Home for Rochester, Minn., where he will enter the famous Mayo Brothers hospital, in the hope of bettering his condition.

A. S. Howe, Union Litho chapel, spent the weekend with his wife on the family ranch in Mendocino County.

"Billy" Pierce has recently disposed of his Essex motor car and now sports a Hudson coach over the boulevards. He spends his spare time figuring on how to get enough gasoline to propel the new buggy.

President Seth R. Brown of Los Angeles Union was a caller in San Francisco during the past week.

A. R. Sadler, who has been employed in the Brunt chapel, has loaded the family Oakland, and accompanied by Mrs. Sadler, departed Wednesday for a trip to Portland and way points. They were accompanied as far as Redding by Representative Donovan, who had calls to make in the northern section of the State. Mr. Donovan will go to Eureka from Redding.

F. H. Vaughn, Daily News chapel, has been visiting relatives in Sacramento for the past week.

Charles Wolters of the Stockton Independent chapel was a visitor in San Francisco during the week. Mr. Wolters reports conditions in Stockton about as usual, with a tendency on the part of some of the former members of the union to return to the fold.

One of No. 21's enterprising lady members has deserted her monotype keyboard and now spends her spare time in operating the keyboard of a cash register. For, be it known, Miss Anna Donovan, formerly a monotype operator at the Monotype Composition Company, has opened The Specialty Shop at 411 Montgomery street. The Specialty Shop is a lunch house in the financial district, catering to the thousands who daily throng that district. The place is entirely new, clean and attractive, and the light meals served in the restaurant are as appetizing and attractive as the shop itself. Miss Donovan's many friends will wish her success in the new undertaking.

Frank Adams, well known member of Typographical Union No. 21, has sent out cards announcing his entrance into the race for nomination as assemblyman of the 29th assembly district. Mr. Adams is not a novice in the political game, as he has been before the people on former occasions. He is capable and honest and the voters of the 29th district will do well to honor Mr. Adams by nominating and electing him as their representative. Labor could have no better friend in the legislative halls at Sacramento than Mr. Adams.

The regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union will be held Sunday, June 15, at 1 p. m. Several matters of interest will be up for settlement, and the installation of officers for the coming year will be held.

Jack Snell is back on the job again after several days' absence from the Chronicle with an affected eye, occasioned by some foreign substance getting in same.

'Tis sad but true, all those pets which abound in Golden Gate Park which were wont to sit up and take notice of his daily walks from the panchance of the park to the ocean as he so brusquely glided by will sadly miss Red Fields, of the Chronicle chapel, now. For in his new Buick they will scarcely see him nor will they care to, as he is now not keeping so near nature as to justify them keeping in touch with him.

Charles Howe, according to Tom Ryan,

Herald makeup, will soon be able to vacate Mary's Help Hospital, in which he has been confined several months recovering from operations. Mr. Ryan's information is to the effect that Mr. Howe, although nearly recovered in health, suffered a financial setback to the extent of \$1600; nor will he be able to work for some time. Mr. Ryan hopes to see Sacramento Union come forward and assist, as for years the sick man has been among that local's indefatigable workers.

Chronicle Notes—By L. L. Heagney.

Sid Tiers, having severed his connection with the Herald a few days ago, is back with us again and is performing on the make-up end of the game.

W. A. Clifford and wife are now spending their vacation down on their Santa Cruz ranch, harvesting the spring crops of berries, etc., and enjoying themselves generally, as one should under such circumstances.

Allen Hauser is now engaged in business on Fremont street under the firm name of Hauser & Cagley, where they have a nice little plant and are doing a good business.

While sprinkling the lawn in front of his mansion recently "Dinty" Gallagher was cautioned by his quarrelsome next-door neighbor, a lady of large proportions, to be very careful not to sprinkle the side of her house. An argument ensued. Seeing his father's predicament, young Dennis came to his father's assistance with the following whispered words of help: "Say, dad, I know where you can get a lot of bricks."

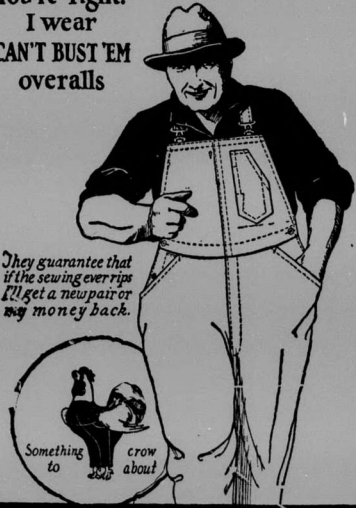
"Cats is cats"—would be correct in the case of Orie Treat, who ordered a cat several months ago from Doc Harriman's herd of Persians. Doc has been paying the board and lodging of the cat that Treat ordered from him. The original cat is now a grandmother, and there is a litter of six new cats to feed. The question that is bothering Doc is whether to charge Treat apartment house rates or flat rates. Verily, "cats is cats." Doc don't want to wait till a printer dies to become famous, so he has named the cats "Nigger Gallagher," "Mickey Donlin" and "Spark Plug."

Jack and Al Adams and families and Jack Caldwell and wife motored down to the Big Basin several days ago and report an enjoyable week-end trip.

The bathing beauty parade at Santa Cruz on Saturday, strangely, was lure enough to take the Herald sheiks, Fenimore Morris and Billy Nagle, to the resort town. The pair left here "all dolled up" but whether the joy raiment "put out an eye" among the mermaids deponent saith not.

Saturday last was an eventful day in the Cole-

**You're right!
I wear
CAN'T BUST 'EM
overalls**



*They guarantee that
if the sewing ever rips
I'll get a new pair or
my money back.*

*Something to
crow about*

**CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS**

UNION MADE

man family. On that occasion Mrs. Dave and the baby settled back comfortably in the seat and the Herald chairman gave his old Franklin the gas. Where they were going and how they were to know the place after arrival wasn't worrying them. As Dave put it, they'd go till they came to a spot that looked inviting—there they'd stop until ready to move on.

A couple of nights since Charley Cullen, assistant skipper on the Chronicle, headed in to say au revoir to W. M. Davy before striking out shortly for Vancouver and way points on a month's cruise. Mr. Davy was away. Being informed of his visitor's intent he said for Charley to begin a long journey in that sort of machine was like starting a round-the-world voyage in a rowboat and he wondered not that the intrepid Mr. Cullen was bidding friends good-bye.

Harry Eller says Calistoga reminds him of the story of Rip Van Winkle, in that if Rip had gone to sleep there in place of Sleepy Hollow instead of snoozing 20 years he'd be asleep yet. On his day off Harry drove up, hunted a bed and slept thirteen hours. He highly commends the slumbrous climate.

A week's vacation on pay is something new to Tom Melvin. Many a time, he says, he hired a sub and went fishing on his own time, but never did he fish on the boss' time. Pretty nice to get back and find a pay check awaiting!

"Handsome Harry" Hall, recent addition to the adroom, turns out to be an auto fan, one of the rabid sort, whose conversation teems with verbiage common to the auto bug. His particular mania is the Dodge.

A well authenticated rumor connects Herb Fairchild and the steady-breaker. Yep, he has an order for a '25 Studebaker on file and will turn in his Maxwell coupe shortly. Herb thinks the new model the bees' knees and with a steady income from a steady job can see no reason why he shouldn't help support a couple of repair shops.

Doing without a machine is what A. R. Bowen can do anything else but—ergo, he annexed one, an Overland, some days since and life has lost its sombre hue. To speak of machines of another sort, Mr. Bowen knows intertypes thoroughly; as an illustration, on his watch chain is a diamond studded emblem, suitably engraved, presented by the president of the Intertype Corporation of America for selling and installing more machines than any other salesman working out of the southern branch with headquarters at St. Louis. For years he has traveled for the firm previous to accepting the machinist job at the Herald.

The chapel was honored by a visit recently of George Hollis, president of the Labor Council. Mr. Hollis dropped in for a few minutes to remind printers that a printer, James W. Mullen, is campaigning for a seat in the House of Representatives and to solicit their good-will. The Herald bunch is backing Mr. Mullen and will continue to do so until he is "over the top."

Striking out in his Willys-Knight after finishing work last Friday evening Jimmy Serrano, accompanied by the family, headed for Dunsmuir. He traveled by night to avoid the terrific valley heat. Jimmy contemplates a fortnight along the streams casting for trout.

Touring among Southern California orange groves and enjoying every minute of his stay in the semi-tropical region where he passed part of his youth and early manhood was the way W. H. Forbes of the proofroom vacationed. Mrs. Forbes accompanied him, Southern California also being her former home.

Hampshire street may not be much of a thoroughfare, but after being regaled by a resident or two it looks like a boulevard. Or at least so says Harry Crotty.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

Colombia: Bureau of labor—Decree No. 637, of April 14, 1924, provides that there shall be created in the Ministry of Industries a section which shall be known as the "Bureau of Labor," which shall be charged with the strict carrying out of the provisions of Law 83 of 1923, and have jurisdiction in all matters related with labor legislation and with strikes.

Costa Rica: Skilled Labor Shortage—Increased building activities, due to the replacing of structures destroyed by earthquakes, have caused a scarcity of skilled labor, particularly in the building trades, so that wages have increased within the last two months by about one-half.

England: Packing-Case Makers Strike—Demanding 3d. per hour more than the present wages, which employers stated that they could not accede to, 300 packing-case makers declared a strike on May 2. Five firms are involved, and shippers to the United States report a slowing up of shipments because of the strike.

France: Insurance—Under the laws in force in Alsace-Lorraine, laborers are insured, under state supervision, against accident and sickness as well as against retirement on account of age. The premiums are paid largely by the employers, although the workers are assessed for a portion thereof.

Germany: Increase of Land Tillage—The high cost of vegetables and fruit has encouraged large numbers of the city population of Frankfurt to grow their own produce, and a notable revival of interest in city gardening and small farming has resulted.

Unemployment—Unemployment is reported as decreasing in the Stuttgart, Baden and Wurtemberg districts. There is an increasing demand for farm hands, and industries, in general, are said to be in need of skilled workers of all kinds.

Switzerland: Labor Treaty With Italy—During the emigration conference, the Swiss delegation will discuss with the Italian government the conclusion of a labor treaty.

CHECK SALMON FISHING.

The Senate passed the House Sutherland bill, which is intended to break the power of packing corporations in the Alaskan salmon waters. There has been no protective legislation for this industry since 1906. Under the Sutherland bill traps are abolished. From 1907 to 1922 more than 332,000,000 salmon have been caught by this method.

The trap is a net, often a mile long, arranged in such a way that when salmon go in they can not escape. These traps are placed at the mouth of fresh water where the salmon enter from the ocean to spawn.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**Synopsis of Minutes of June 6, 1924.**

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President George S. Hollis.

Roll Call—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Barbers No. 148. Armand Mohaupt, as an additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Telegram from United States Senator Johnson, stating the Child Labor Amendment had passed the Senate. The following unions have subscribed to the Trade Union Promotional League for the period of six months: Pile Drivers' Union No. 34, Coopers No. 65, Stage Employees No. 16, Cooks No. 44, Miscellaneous Employees No. 110. From Molders' Union, announcement of its picnic to be held June 15th, at Shellmound Park. From Congresswoman Mae Nolan, relative to the bill for compensation for custodian employees. From the Label Section with reference to the functions of the Promotional League.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of the United Hatters' Union No. 23. Wage scale of the Street Carmen No. 518.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Electrical Workers No. 125, Portland, Ore., relative to the strike against the Northwestern Electric Company.

Referred to Non-Partisan Political Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, relative to its declaration of policy with reference to the coming national election.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor, relative to the convention to be held in St. Paul, June 17, and advising all trade unions to refrain from sending delegates to said convention. Moved that the sentiments expressed in the communication be concurred in and publicity given same. Motion carried.

Communication from Teachers' Federation No. 61, stating that Dr. Leonard Lundgren, director of Part-Time Education, would be glad of an opportunity to address the Council. Moved that the gentleman be invited to address the Council on Friday evening, June 13th; motion carried.

Report of Executive Committee—Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Waiters' Union No. 30, subject to the approval of its international union. Report concurred in.

Report of Organizing Committee—Recommended that the Elevator Constructors No. 8 be accepted and its delegates seated. Concurred in.

Recommended that the Secretary of the Council send out communications to bona fide organizations, requesting them to affiliate with the Council. Concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Federal Employees—Have selected committee to co-operate with committee on the John I. Nolan Memorial; donated \$5.00 a month to the Trade Union Promotional League. Waiters—Clift Hotel has declared for the open shop and locked out employees. Bottlers—Have received 50c per day increase for men working in breweries. Cigarmakers—Business quiet; Natividad Factory has sold out; requested assistance by demanding the union label when purchasing cigars. Laundry Workers—Donated \$10.00 per month to Promotional League; are conferring with employers on new agreement. Cracker Bakers—Have donated \$30.00 to Promotional League. Letter Carriers—The Kelly Edge Bill now up to President for signature; thanked labor movement for assistance. Hatters—Business fair; are negotiating new agreement with employers. Asphalt Workers—Donated \$5.00 per month to

Promotional League. Garment Workers—Have donated \$25.00 per month to Promotional League; business very dull; requested a demand for the union label. Teamsters No. 85—Donated \$20.00 per month to Promotional League. Tailors No. 80—Are voting for international officer; donated \$5.00 per month to Promotional League; requested all trade unionists to stay away from Kelleher & Brown, Steigler Bros., McMahon & Keyer and Poheim; requested a demand for the union label when having suits made. Trackmen—Donated \$5.00 per month to Promotional League. Ice Wagon Drivers—Donated \$5.00 per month to Promotional League. Bookbinders—Donated \$10.00 per month to Promotional League. Retail Delivery Drivers—Great Western Tea Company is still unfair.

Special Committee—Committee on the Promotional League reported progress and requested delegates who can devote one or two evenings a week for the purpose of visiting unions to report at the office of the Council, Room 205, at 8 o'clock, so as to be assigned what union to visit that evening.

Brother Al. Hassel, president of the Los Angeles Labor Council, addressed the delegates and told of labor conditions in Los Angeles.

Brother George Bowns addressed the Council, outlining his observations in the southern part of the State.

New Business—Moved that the Ever-Good Bakery be placed on the unfair list; carried.

Brother Ernst, in behalf of Brothers Weinberg and Wartenberg extended fraternal greetings; they are now running a restaurant in Santa Rosa.

Moved to extend an invitation to V. S. McClatchy to address the Council at some future meeting; carried.

Auditing Committee—\$416.55. Expenses—\$163.58.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.**Minutes of Meeting Held June 4, 1924.**

The regular meeting of the Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council was called to order at 8:25 by President Frank E. Lively in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple.

On roll call the following were noted absent: Carl Jelm, J. R. Smith, John Coakly.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Minutes of Building Trades read, noted and filed.

Reports of Unions—Cracker Bakers reported that they pledge \$30 to the league; have started a joint board in Los Angeles; Golden Crescent Cookie Co. at 17th and Castro streets is 100 per cent union; National Biscuit Co. is still unfair. Stereotypers reported that they pledge \$5 a month to the League. Waiters reported that their wage conference has been laid over. Butchers reported that they pledge \$10 to the League. Laborers reported that they pledge \$5 a month to the League. Upholsterers No. 28 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying mattresses, pillows and overstuffed furniture. Tailors No. 80 reported that business is fair; pledge \$5 a month to the League; ask a demand for their label when buying made-to-order clothes. Shoe Clerks reported that Feltman & Curme at 979 Market street is still unfair; ask a demand for the Clerks' card when buying shoes; pledge \$5 a month to the League. Barbers reported that the members pledge to buy one union label shirt a month; pledge \$20 a month to the League. Pressmen reported that business is fair; pledge \$5 a month to the League. Carpet Mechanics reported that business is good. Grocery Clerks reported that all chain stores are un-

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BENDER'S SHOES
FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

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Martha Washington Shoes Buster Brown Shoes

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fair; business is good; Evergood Bakery at Haight and Fillmore is still unfair; ask a demand for the Clerks' monthly working button, color changes every month, color for June is light blue. Carpenters No. 34 reported that business is good, all members working. Glove Workers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Teamsters No. 85 reported that business is good.

Committee Reports—Agitation Committee reported that they met last Tuesday evening; that the bulletin board on Mission, between 15th and 16th streets, is open for applications for unions wishing to use board, apply to the Secretary of the Section, the only cost is the painting of the board.

Trade Union Promotional League submitted their report to the Section. Moved, seconded and carried that the reports of the Agitation Committee and the Promotional League be concurred in.

Trustees reported favorable on the bills, same to be ordered paid.

New Business—Moved, seconded and carried that the Section write to the International Clerks in regard to organizing the retail clerks. Brother Johnson reported that the Promotional League has received \$270 up to date; ask delegates to report to the office of the Council to visit Locals that have not pledged themselves to the League. The matter of a prize for the best dressed man was referred to the Agitation Committee.

Dues, \$30.00; Agent, \$13.54. Total, \$43.54.

Disbursements—From the General Fund, \$51; from the Agent Fund, \$15. Total \$66.

The following Locals were represented by delegates at the last meeting of the Section, June 4th: Butchers No. 115, Boxmakers No. 1156, Carpenters No. 34, Carpet Mechanics, Cracker Bakers No. 125, Federal Employees, Waiters No. 30, Glove Workers No. 39, Grocery Clerks, Barbers No. 148, Hoisting Engineers No. 59, Office Employees, Upholsterers No. 28, Retail Shoe Clerks, Stereotypers, Tailors No. 80, United Laborers, Teamsters No. 85, Pressmen No. 24.

Is your Local represented on this list? If not, why not? Send your delegates to the meetings of the Section and ask for their report.

You are urged to demand the label of the Glove Workers.

Don't buy anything that doesn't bear the label. If it has not the label it is not made by union men and women.

Demand the Bell Brand collars from your merchants, if they cannot supply them the Section will through their agent, Brother Theo. Johnson, Room No. 205, Labor Temple.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

To Central Councils of Pacific Coast States.

Greetings: It is the desire of the Electrical Workers' Union No. 125 of Portland, Oregon, to give notice of prevailing strike conditions in this district against the Northwestern Electric Company.

This company is controlled by the Fleischhacker interests of San Francisco, who are also operating a chain of Anglo, London and Paris Banks in California. This concern is interested in the Crown Willamette paper mills of Washington and Oregon, and numerous other open-shop industrial enterprises.

The strike, which has been on since October 30, 1923, is still being efficiently prosecuted, both in picketing and in boycotting the unfair service. This strike has been sanctioned by the officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity has placed the company on its official unfair list.

This information is broadcasted for the purpose

of offsetting company's propaganda used in its efforts to recruit workmen in outside territory. Due notice will be forwarded at the time any settlement is reached. Appreciating any publicity that may be given to this important matter we are,

Yours fraternally,

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION No. 125.
W. E. Bates, Secretary.

SECOND INCOME TAX INSTALMENT.

If at the time you filed your income tax return you paid three-fourths of the amount of tax reported, no further payment will be due. If at the time you filed your return, you paid one-half of the amount of tax reported, no payment will be due until September 15th. If at the time you filed your return, you paid only one-fourth of the amount of tax reported, you must pay on or before June 14th one-half of the amount paid by you when you filed your return. The main point to be borne in mind is that one-half of the tax due from you this year must have been paid on or before June 14, 1924.

The usual notices have been issued by the Internal Revenue Collector calling attention to the fact that the second installment of income taxes are due and payable on or before June 14th. Of special interest to the taxpayers is the provision carried in the new revenue law to the effect that the tax on income received by individuals in the calendar year 1923 will be reduced by 25 per cent. This means that every individual that is subject to income tax will be relieved of one-fourth of the tax liability which he reported on the return filed on or prior to March 15th, or if the tax was paid in full that he will receive a refund of one-fourth of his payment. Taxpayers who paid only one-fourth of their tax in March, however, should not make the mistake of thinking that they may take credit for the full 25 per cent reduction at once and not pay anything when the second installment comes due. The new law provides that the 25 per cent reduction shall be prorated over all four installments. For instance, said the collector: "If an individual reported a tax of one hundred (\$100.00) dollars on his return, he can consider that the new law has reduced his tax to seventy-five (\$75.00) dollars. If he paid \$25.00, or one-fourth, of the amount reported when he filed his return, then he must pay \$12.50 on or before June 14th. This amount, together with the \$25.00 already paid, will make up one-half of the \$75.00." A simple way for the taxpayer to arrive at the amount of his June payment is to remember that if his March payment was one-fourth of the amount shown on his return, his June payment will be just one-half of the March payment. The tax remaining unpaid after June 14th may be paid in equal installments on or before September 15th and December 15th, respectfully, said Collector McLaughlin.

A considerable number of taxpayers who are accustomed to paying all their taxes when they file their returns anticipated the 25 per cent reduction, and this year paid only three-fourths of the amounts reported on their returns. This class of taxpayers will, of course, have nothing further to pay this year, unless additional tax is disclosed when their returns are audited. There will, no doubt, be many individuals who will desire to settle their tax accounts in full now that the 25 per cent reduction is an accomplished fact. The amount due in any instance where a taxpayer desires to pay in full will be the total amount of tax shown at the time of filing the return, less 25 per cent, and less the amount paid at the time of filing the return. Collector McLaughlin stated that such action would be advantageous from the government's viewpoint as it would eliminate considerable bookkeeping.

In view of the fact that the tax notices were prepared prior to the enactment of the new law,

a taxpayer who paid three-fourths of the tax on filing his return may receive a notice from my office advising of the amount assessed, amount paid, and the remaining balance, but in cases of this nature no further payment is due. The payment made in June, plus the amount already paid, must equal one-half of the total tax due, after taking out the 25 per cent reduction. Likewise, the amount paid in September, plus the amount previously paid, must equal three-fourths of the total tax liability, after the 25 per cent reduction has been taken. The remainder of the tax liability will be payable on or before December 15th.

In all cases where the taxpayers paid the full amount of tax shown to be due on their returns, refunds will be made of one-fourth of the amounts. It will not be necessary for claims to be filed.

"The work will be carried on as rapidly as possible here in my office," said Collector McLaughlin.

Demand the union label on all purchases. That is the best way to promote the cause of unionism. Take no excuses or substitutes.

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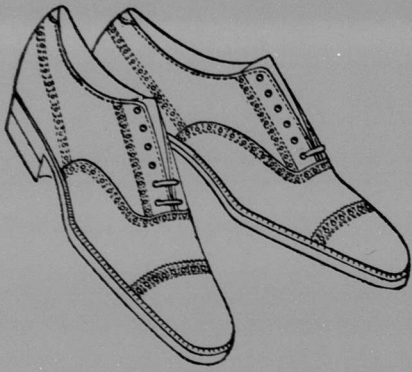
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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: James Dallas of the cooks, William D. Byrne of the plumbers, Michael Kilkenny of the teamsters.

Conditions with relation to the Machinists' Union have been continually improving during the past few months and the organization is in a fair way to resume its former position of influence and strength in the labor movement. The Vulcan Iron Works and the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation have experienced improved business and the organization under the direction of Edward Nolan, the new business agent, has been enabled to more than keep progress with the increase in employment of its members. The gas engine and pumping shops have had a similar experience and Nolan has devoted his attention to this phase of the situation with the result that the membership of the union is now well beyond the 1600 mark and prospects for the future are of the most encouraging character. The losses in membership following the close of the war were extensive, but by devoting his energies to recuperation Nolan has made an enviable record, which must, in the very nature of things, result in great benefit to the entire labor movement.

Federal Employees' Union No. 1 at its last meeting voted to contribute \$5 per month for the period of six months to the Trade Union Promotional League. Funds are coming in in such a satisfactory manner that the activities of the League are now placed in an assured position. Other organizations are urged to take similar action.

Members of the San Francisco Laundry Workers' Union at a meeting last Monday night adopted the slogan of "Equal pay for men and women" in industry in voting to reject the offer of the Laundry Owners' Association to grant men a wage increase of \$2 a week and women \$1. The laundry workers demanded an increase of \$2 a week, irrespective of the job or sex. "A strike vote will be taken if our request is not complied with by the date set," declared D. J. Gorman, president of the union, "but we are still hopeful of reaching an agreement. We shall arrange for another meeting with the employers later this week. The only point at issue now is another dollar a week for the women, and we are standing by them."

The culinary unions are carrying on an active campaign against the Compton and Foster lunch

places because these establishments refuse to comply with the conditions of the different organizations involved in the industry. There are so many fair houses that the unions in the culinary crafts are at a loss to understand why any member of a union should patronize these places, and they are earnestly urging all those whose sympathies are with organized labor to refrain from patronizing any of the concerns connected with the Compton or Foster organizations.

The Coopers' Union reports that business is not as active as might be hoped for.

Announcement was made last week after the meeting of the chairmen of the different committees handling the sixth state convention of the American Legion, to be held in Santa Cruz August 4-7, inclusive, that the forthcoming convention was expected to be one of the largest attended Legion conventions in the history of California. Santa Cruz, because of its central location, is preparing for this situation. Weekly meetings of the Post are held and also semi-weekly meetings by the officers of the convention. A large number of labor members are exerting themselves to make the convention a record breaker.

UNCLE SAM'S STANDARD TOO LOW!

By J. M. Baer, The Congressman-Cartoonist.
(By International Labor News Service.)

Readers may think that the labor press devotes too much space to the pay of government clerks. The subject, however, is of great importance and it is necessary to give much attention to it, as in many wage fights the pay of Federal employees is taken as a basis and it is a very low standard which is set by our Uncle Sam.

There are some 40,000 men and women employed in Government work in Washington. They have little chance of advancement. Their salary is fixed by pre-war standards and never has reflected the increased costs of fuel, food, clothing and shelter.

Whenever an increase is suggested the Old Guard—the direct tool of the big employees of the country—gets busy and kills the bill for higher pay.

Many of these underpaid employees have no vote—partly their own fault; they do not join their unions; they have no representation politically or industrially; and this all important job of fixing the Federal standard of wages is left to a small group which opposes increases.

The manufacturers' associations have strong lobbies in Washington fighting any increases in the pay of Government clerks. The big interests are not so much concerned with the slight increase in taxes that a raise in wages would mean but they are concerned with Uncle Sam's standard, as the raising of the Government standard might well result in higher wages for employees of private concerns. So they fight justice for the Government workers at every opportunity.

STEREOTYPERS UNITE.

Alton, Ill., stereotypers have organized and secured a wage rate of \$50 a week.

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